

Democracy and Parryism Are Getting Aroused!

Letters From Parry's Man Friday to Union Secretary of Interest to the Worker at this Particular Time.

The secretary of the Wisconsin state federation of labor some time ago secured 100 copies of the report of the convention of the Parry citizens alliance outfit, which shows the true anarchism of the employers organization and the traps it is setting to take the workers into camp. As a result of the order for the books the following letters were received from Parry's private secretary, which we reprint for the light they shed on the intentions of the alliance crowd. They are worthy a careful reading, particularly the last one in which the writer gets excited and speaks plainly. Something as to the character of this man Maxwell may be gained from the silly-like expressions used by him; "you silly man." No business man ever used such an expression, rather it is the coinage of a man of Jesuitical training and lack of business contact with men. And the remark "grand old bull pen," is a blending of effeminate impetuosity and pietistic revengefulness. And so our suspicion grows that there is a link that binds Parry's office with the band of Jesuit traducers of Socialism, as represented by Father Boorman and Father Sherman. Perhaps Maxwell is the link. We certainly suspect it. The letters follow:

THE INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENT.

THE PAPER YOUR EMPLOYES SHOULD READ.

Published by the Industrial Independent Publishing Co., David M. Parry president.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 22, '04.
Mr. Fred Brockhausen,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin,

Dear sir:

We have yours of October 18th and wish to thank you for your order for 100 copies of the late proceedings of the citizens industrial association convention held in Indianapolis last February. These books went forward to you yesterday. I do not remember of having had any previous correspondence with you and confess I am slightly curious to know the use that you expect to put these books to. Can we be of any further assistance to you? We are getting out a little paper here called "The Industrial Independent" which is a splendid educational medium. I am sending you a dozen copies under separate cover and ask you to give your careful inspection of the same. This paper ought to be circulated by the thousands among workingmen. As you will see that it is very moderate in price. We intend to make the paper better each issue. Kindly let us hear from you as to what you think of the paper.

Cordially yours,
John W. Maxwell,
President's Sec.

The Citizens Industrial Association of America.

David M. Parry, president; A. C. Rosencranz, treasurer; A. C. Marshall, secretary.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 27, '04.
Mr. Fred Brockhausen, Sec. and Treas., Wisconsin state federation of labor, 533 Orchard street, Milwaukee.

My dear sir:—We have yours of October 25 and note with amusement the reasons that you give for not coming out in the open when ordering copies of the proceedings of the Indianapolis convention of

the citizens industrial association of America. I trust that you will always remember that there is nothing secret about the work of D. M. Parry's office or the association which he represents. I suppose it is reasonable for unions to believe that they are confronting some great, fierce enemy in the employers' organization movement, but anyone who believes that is radically wrong. The employers of the country are not banded together for the purpose of oppressing labor and are not holding any secret councils to that end. If you think otherwise you are fighting windmills.

In fact, we are very glad, indeed, to have our literature get into the hands of trade unionists for we hold that they certainly need the benefit of educational propaganda, since for years trades unionists have been taught all the absurd fallacies and politics of the so-called labor movement. Men who believe in the closed shop thus denying their brother the right to work, who believe in the boycott which was denounced by the anthracite strike commission as cruel, immoral and un-American, men who believe in assaulting, maiming and murdering their fellow worker simply because he does not belong to the same organization—such men certainly are in need of education as to the meaning of American manhood and American spirit.

We stand ready and willing here to furnish you any literature we may have. We are glad to give it to you, just as a physician gives his medicine to a sick person, for we believe you need it. Your dream of Socialism can never be accomplished on this earth, for applied Socialism can not come unless there is a radical regeneration of the human heart. When the people of our country, both rich and poor, escape vice slavery instead of wage slavery, then it may be possible that we shall reach the social millennium. But when the people of our country, both rich and poor, spend enough money in three years in drink, gambling and prostitution to buy all the farms of the United States, I think that we are engaged in small business when we spend our time in decrying the so-called employer class. If the workmen of Milwaukee would cut down the amount of beer that they drink and return that money into legitimate manufacturing channels, i. e., that is by giving the money to their wives in order that clothing and other family necessities may be purchased, and if all the other workmen of the country were to do likewise, there would be and could be no millionaire brewers' trust. (The big brewers, notably the Pabst and Schlitz companies, are members of the Parry organization.—Ed) It is the inherent vices of mankind that cause poverty, and you Socialists are butting your heads against a stone wall when you think that you can regenerate the world by installing a tyranny which mankind has been trying to escape for five thousand years. Why, my dear Mr. Brockhausen, Moses established a Socialistic republic several thousand years ago, and it was an ideal republic where the laborer got all that he produced with the exception of one-tenth which was taken from him for governmental purposes. When he had paid his one-tenth the government had no further claim upon him in the way of taxation. That was a glorious community, for the laborer

received most all that he produced. But in spite of that happy condition of affairs Moses describes the lamentable condition of the people. He declared in ringing words that prostitution and drink were the evils which no system of government could eradicate, and he hurled fiery words at citizens of vice. He declared these two evils to be the father and mother of all poverty, and so they are and always have been and probably always will be. We are not looking at this question through capitalistic eyes or because of capitalistic environment. We know whereof we speak and I take the liberty of suggesting to you that instead of spending your time trying to bring about an impossible condition of affairs that you take off your coat and go to work and try to do an honest day's work. I am certain that the experience would be delightful and refreshing.

Cordially yours,
John W. Maxwell,
President's Sec.

"Let us get together and stick together."

The Citizens Industrial Association of America.

David M. Parry, President; A. C. Rosencranz, treasurer; A. C. Marshall, secretary.

Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 31, '04.
Mr. Fred Brockhausen, Sec. and Treas., Wisconsin state federation of labor.

Dear sir:—I have yours of October

30 and wish to apologize now if you feel that my letter was in the least abusive. Such was not the intention. I have the private conviction, however, in my own heart that you people are absolutely wrong. You are trying to destroy the greatest government ever given to mankind. You know not what you do. There is no country on earth where a young man has the opportunities that he has in the United States and for any set of men to try to build up a class hatred and overthrow the constitution of the United States with the idea of substituting a colossal tyranny in the form of Socialism for this government is something to make the Gods weep. The present form of unionism is dying a natural death because of excesses—its lack of fraternity—its lack of brotherly feeling. Of course you may deny all that, but the fact remains the mass of public sentiment in this country is against unionism as it is conducted today. We are an intelligent, thinking people and there must be some reason for this change of heart. Formerly unionism had the respect and sympathy of most all classes of people, but not since the dynamiters, the wrecking crews, the sluggers and all the dangerous elements of society have been permitted to take the control of these organizations. The fact that you have lost public sympathy is cold absolute truth, and if you and your coadjutors are sensible men you will take heed. Your

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Father McGrady Scores Archbishop of St. Louis

A few words from a speech by Father McGrady on November 1st, at St. Louis. He said:

"There is a great question presented to the people of Missouri in the constitutional amendment providing for free text books for the children of the public schools. Socialism stands for universal education; for free books, free food and for free clothing for all who are unable to pay for them. It is true that we have free schools, but the majority of our children are compelled at the age of twelve years to leave the schoolroom, and answer, 'instead of the school bell, the factory whistle, and take their places among the toilers in the uneven struggle for existence."

"Why should not the children of the poor, as well as the children of the rich, be given an education to fit them for the duties of life and citizenship? The child of the hovel is entitled to all the privileges of mental and moral development that is accorded the child of the millionaire. We stand for the uplifting of humanity and for the highest degree of mental and moral development that glorifies the twentieth century civilization."

"The archbishop of this city has announced his opposition to the adoption of the amendment to the constitution of Missouri providing for free books for the children of the poor, and has called upon the pastors of the churches of his diocese to advise their parishioners to vote against it, because it leads to Socialism. I respect the church and I respect the religious convictions and opinions of every man; but when the church so far forgets her sacred calling of saving souls and enters the arena of politics, she must be treated like a politician. The Catholics claim they are opposed to Socialism because Socialism is atheism. The charge is false. The Socialist party is made up of people of every shade of religious belief and of those who have no religious belief at all;

it is made up of every race and color on the globe. Socialism is opposed, not by this church alone, but by all churches and all religions, because the churches now, as always, have represented that conservatism which is based on superstition and ignorance. This move in St. Louis is a movement in favor of superstition and ignorance. The archbishop says in substance, to his followers, 'we must not allow the people to think; for, if they think, they will become Socialists.'

"We want every child, however poor, to have the same opportunity as the rich for an education and if the church can't stand for that, it must go down. If it cannot stand for education, it cannot stand for the truth; and if it cannot stand for truth, it has no right to exist."

The Servant Girl Problem!

In a recent issue of the Philadelphia "North American" Caroline Pemberton, a well-known Socialist of the Quaker city, writes of the servant girl, and the conditions under which she has to work, in the following manner:

The servant girl problem is a little different from the other labor problems in this respect; that her labor is not used, as a rule, to make profits for her employer, but to secure ease, comfort and luxury for himself and his family.

Her toil sets the mistress of the house free from toil. She prepares delicate food for the family to enjoy, and eats cold, left-over portions herself, or goes without. She dusts, sweeps, scrubs and carefully arranges handsomely furnished apartments for others to occupy, and shares a dismal, cold attic with her fellow-servants as her only refuge and the only spot she can call home. There is no limit to the amount of self-sacrifice demanded of her by

Says Socialist Vote in Montana was Large Enough to Have Elected the Democrats....Good Points Made.

The following editorial appeared in the Bozeman Chronicle a democratic paper of November 23rd:

The late election continues to furnish texts for the editorial writers and politicians as the official returns become available. There is one noticeable feature in the election returns that we have so far seen little comment about and that is the remarkable increase in the Socialist vote. This vote has grown to proportions which make it a factor to be reckoned with in many of the states of the union. In the Montana election just concluded it was big enough to have elected the entire democratic ticket had it been cast for the democratic candidates. It would have insured the election of a democratic United States senator had it been cast for the democratic legislative candidates in this state. A very large per cent of this vote in Montana and elsewhere is drawn from the democratic party. All over the United States this Socialist vote has shown a rather remarkable increase. It left the populist vote far behind this year. Debs had several times as many votes cast for him as did Watson. The prohibitionist vote was a drop in the bucket compared to it. Since the last general election the Socialist vote has increased about 500 per cent. In Milwaukee and other places it came near being the leading party. It has not yet reached the proportions that the populist party attained when it carried whole states, and elected many governors, senators, and congressmen, but if its growth continues in its present ratio much longer that day cannot long be postponed.

It will pay the political student to keep his eye on the Socialist party. Sneering remarks about cranks and long haired lunatics which constitutes a major portion of the comment which one reads in the political press of the day about the Socialist party, will not reduce their numbers. They thrive on this sort of criticism. These people are in earnest. They believe in something and believe in it honestly. The spirit that characterizes the Socialist in his political action is a good deal like that which characterizes the salvation army in

its religious and social action. Impracticable and extreme to the verge of absurdity as we believe the full Socialist program to be in this age of man's development at least, it is neither honest or politic to ignore the fact that they are inspired by a noble idea. It is true that the great mass of their following comes from a class that is uneducated and untrained in logical thinking and have little knowledge of and acquaintance with the ethical, moral and economic forces that rule the world with a potency that statutes can never do, but it is also true that among their ranks are men of the widest education and culture, college professors, philanthropists, and men of practical experience in the business world.

The Chronicle has no brief to speak for the Socialist party or Socialism. Such sweeping fundamental changes as it contemplates in the structure and operation of society this paper does not believe it possible to bring about by statutory law. Only a revolution in the moral nature of mankind could give successful effect to the full principles and program of the Socialist party in our opinion. But this opinion does not lessen the force of our conviction that the press of the state and other agencies of publicity are making a great big mistake in adopting the style of cheap abuse and invective in its references to Socialism and the Socialist party. That sort of warfare which finds its leading exponent in the Butte Miner does nothing to prevent the growth of Socialism. If we are to judge of its effect by the Socialist vote cast in Butte at the late election, it only helps it. Sneering generalities, misrepresentations, appeals to religious and class prejudices, such as has constituted a large part of the campaign against Socialism in these parts may as well be thrown aside as worthless weapons. The Socialist propaganda demands from its antagonists serious consideration, courteous argument, and a strong appeal to common sense and reason instead of the cheap and clap-trap tricks of rhetoric and demagogic arguments which have chiefly been used by its opponents.

the mistress of the house. In hiring a servant many women announce at the outset:

"I want you to be willing to do anything that is asked of you, at any time," and this indefinite kind of service may mean night duties that will rob her of sleep, or sewing that will occupy all her spare time, if she has any in the afternoon; it may mean skilled nursing if any member of the family is ill, or washing and ironing, for which she is physically unfit; or it may mean—and often does—that she shall, uncomplainingly, perform for an indefinite length of time the tasks of another servant who has left—and this without extra compensation.

The attempt to find out in advance what kind and what amount of service are likely to be required of her is regarded by the average mistress of the house as presumptuous and impertinent. The newspaper press of the country delights to caricature this futile and feeble attempt on

the part of Bridget to select the least forbidding of the places that are open to her.

The truth is that domestic service more than any other kind of employment, harks back to the ideals of slave labor in its search for the perfect servant.

The slave gave all he had to his master without compensation, and his life was at his master's disposal.

The problem of the servant girl is the problem of how to reduce a wage earner to the status of the former slave; how to take as much as possible of her time, labor and comfort, and give in return as little as possible in either wages or comfortable living.

The result is that the young American wage-earner very naturally prefers the grinding, monotonous toil of the mill, with its fixed hours of labor, to the varied service of the household, with its unending demands on her time and labor.

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